

Naturalization Made Easy

WHAT TO DO AND
WHAT TO KNOW

By O'NEIL and ESTES

Sixth Edition

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SAN FRANCISCO

NATURALIZATION MADE EASY

WHAT TO DO and
WHAT TO KNOW

A Book of Instruction

— FOR —

Aliens Wishing to Become Citizens

— OF THE —

United States

BY R. K. O'NEIL AND G. K. ESTES
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

SIXTH EDITION
1917

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A. CARLISLE & CO.
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FOREWORD.

This little book has now reached its sixth edition. The first of its class in the field since the passage of the Act of 1906, it has held its place in the front rank, and has aided thousands of aliens in their efforts to become citizens, and lightened the labors of naturalization courts and examining attorneys all over the land. In its original preparation and in its revisions, it has been the constant aim and endeavor of its authors to place before prospective citizens every possible assistance which they could give, and all of the practical information on the subject treated of which they have been able to gather from a careful study of the Act itself, the decisions of the Federal courts, the statutes of the United States, and the rulings of the naturalization department, and long practical experience in citizenship matters with applicants and examiners both in and out of court. The main object of the book is helpfulness, and wherever deemed necessary, elegance and brevity of expression have been sacrificed in order that the essential points might be gotten clearly and plainly before the applicant. The book is again launched in the faith that it will continue to meet with the wants and the approval of the large class of people for whom it is intended.

San Jose, California.

June 1, 1917.

PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

In the preparation of this volume, the authors have been actuated by the belief that there is a call for such a work, owing to the radical changes which have recently been made in the Naturalization laws, calling for a more or less extensive knowledge on the part of applicants for naturalization of our institutions and laws, and the seemingly entire absence of any book to which the applicant can look for the necessary information. Books on the history of the United States, and on civil government, are not usually written with such a class of readers or students in mind, and are usually exhaustive treatises upon their subjects, and serve to bewilder rather than to instruct the alien bent upon acquiring the primary facts about these subjects.

This work is intended especially for the guidance and instruction of aliens who wish to change their allegiance and become citizens of the United States, and in the following pages the authors have endeavored to set forth in a concise manner, and in a comparatively small compass, all that a person coming from a foreign country, and residing in this country for a few years only, can reasonably be expected to know about our country and its laws, and they trust that not only will the primary object of the work of assisting worthy aliens to become

citizens of our country be accomplished, but that through its study they may be led into a deeper and more thorough investigation of the history of our country, and acquire a better appreciation of our institutions and a greater respect for our laws.

San Jose, California, February 1, 1908.

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Naturalization Made Easy.

WHAT TO DO AND WHAT TO KNOW.

CHAPTER I.

Instructions to Applicants for Citizenship.

FIRST PAPER.

If you wish to become a citizen of the United States, and you now belong to a nationality or race entitled to citizenship in this country, and have not taken out your first paper, called Declaration of Intention, you must go before the clerk of the Superior Court, or other court having jurisdiction, where you reside, and tell him that you wish to take out your first paper. He will then fill out for you a blank form, according to the answers which you will give to questions which he will ask you, and when it is completed you will have to sign your name to the paper and two copies of it, and swear to it, if the contents of the paper are correct. He will then give you a copy of the paper, charging you one dollar, and will send the other copy to the Department at Washington. This paper is your Declaration of Intention, and in it you declare your intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly by name to the prince, potentate, state or sovereignty of which you happen to be at the time a citizen or subject; and you also set forth your name, age, occupation, personal descrip-

tion, that is, your color, whether white or otherwise, the color of your eyes and hair, your complexion and your height, and any visible distinguishing marks, the place of your birth, your last foreign residence and allegiance, the date of your arrival in the United States, and the name of the vessel, if any, in which you came, the name of the port where you got on the vessel, and your present place of residence; also whether or not you are married, and, if married, the name of your wife, where she was born and her present place of residence. It is particularly important that you know the name of the vessel, if any, in which you came and the date of its arrival. For form of Declaration see page 61.

In order that you may take out these citizenship papers, you must belong to the white race, or be of African nativity or of African descent; as no aliens of other races are permitted to become citizens of the United States, and you must be eighteen years of age or over. You may take out this first paper immediately upon your arrival in the United States, and you are not required to sign it in your own handwriting, if you are not able to do so.

Not less than two years nor more than seven years after taking out your first paper, provided you have reached the age of 21 years, you may make your application for your second, or final paper, called Certificate of Naturalization, which, when granted you, will entitle you to all the rights of a citizen of this country. In order to make this application, you must have been at least five years in the United States, continuously, and

at least one year immediately preceding the date of the making of your application in the State, Territory or District in which your application is made. If your first paper was taken out on or after September 27, 1906, you must make and file your application for your final paper within seven years after the date of your first paper, or you will have to begin over and take out your first paper again. If your first paper was taken out *before* September 27, 1906, the seven years limitation applies, or does not apply, according to the view taken by the court having jurisdiction where you reside. There have been numerous decisions on the question by courts, both State and Federal, and it remains an unsettled question except in the particular courts which have rendered decisions. In California the weight of opinion seems to be in favor of the validity of these papers.

Under Section 4 of the Naturalization Act, as amended June 25, 1910, certain persons are permitted to become naturalized without proof of former declaration of intention on their part to become a citizen of the United States. (See page 49.)

Under Section 2166, R. S., and the Act of July 26, 1894, honorably discharged soldiers, and those who have served five consecutive years in the United States Navy, or one enlistment in the United States Marine Corps, and been honorably discharged, are not required to take out first papers. (See pages 75 and 78.)

Also, under the sixth subdivision of Section 4 of the Act, the widow and minor children of an

alien who has declared his intention and died before becoming naturalized may become naturalized without making a declaration of intention. (See page 53.)

It has been uniformly held by the courts, however, that this subdivision, so far as children are concerned, applies only to cases where the father died during the minority of the child; and not to cases where the child was over twenty-one years of age when the father died; and that in these latter cases the child should himself make a declaration.

Also, under the Act of February 24, 1911, when an alien has declared his intention to become a citizen and becomes insane and his wife shall thereafter make a homestead entry under the land laws of the United States, she and their minor children may be naturalized without making any declaration of intention. (See page 79.)

A declaration of intention of itself does not confer citizenship; it is merely a preliminary to a petition for naturalization, except that in some few States an alien declarant is permitted to vote, and, in certain restricted conditions, the Secretary of State is authorized, in his discretion, to issue passports thereon, for limited terms, but not to provide protection in the country of nativity. It is understood that passports upon declarations of intention are not being issued at this time, on account of the war in Europe.

SECOND PAPER.

When you wish to get your final paper, you must apply to the clerk of the court, as before—it need not be in the same city or the same State, so long as it is in the United States, and you can produce your witnesses—and make your Petition for Naturalization, bringing with you your first paper and at least two witnesses who are citizens of the United States and who have known you for at least one year in the State or Territory where you make application, and as much longer in the United States as possible; it will be necessary by these witnesses, or by these witnesses and the depositions of other witnesses taken in the manner hereinafter indicated, to prove your residence in the United States for a period of at least five years continuously, and of the State, Territory or district in which you make your petition for a period of at least one year immediately preceding the date of the filing of your petition, and that they each have personal knowledge that you are a person of good moral character and qualified in their opinion to be admitted a citizen of the United States.

It is important in selecting your witnesses that you choose persons who are permanent residents of your locality, and who are thus likely to be on hand when you need them at the hearing of your petition as hereinafter indicated, as you will be required to produce these same witnesses at the hearing or give some good reason why you have not done so, and if you should have to produce new wit-

nesses it may cause delay. The law provides that in case your original witnesses "cannot be produced" upon the hearing other witnesses may be summoned, but it is not intended by this provision that witnesses may be changed for light or trivial cause, but only where the original witnesses cannot be produced by the ordinary process of subpoena, as in case of death, or sickness, or removal from the County. The burden is upon you to satisfy the court that your original witnesses, or either of them, cannot be produced, and, if any suspicion arises, the court may postpone the hearing, and give the Government time in which to investigate the matter. It was formerly held that substitute witnesses should be permitted only after the names of such witnesses had been posted for ninety days in the same manner as the names of original witnesses, but these decisions have been overruled by later ones and the present rulings seem to be as above stated.

It is also important that you should choose witnesses who are qualified, as if either of your original witnesses should prove at the hearing not to be a citizen, or not to have known you for the full time stated in his affidavit to your petition continuously, your petition will be dismissed. If either of your witnesses has been naturalized, he must be able to produce and show his naturalization certificate, both at the Clerk's office at the time of the application, and in Court at the hearing of the petition.

The clerk will first collect from you the customary fee of four dollars, and will then

take and file your first paper, and will ask you a number of questions, and will put your answers upon the blank form which he will furnish, and when this is completed you will sign your name to the paper and one copy, and swear to the contents of the paper before the clerk; and your two witnesses must swear that they have known you for a certain length of time in the United States and for at least one year in the State, Territory or district, and that you have a good character and will make a good citizen, as above indicated.

If you have arrived in the United States on or after June 29, 1906, it will be necessary for you to file with the clerk, in addition to your first paper, a certificate from the Department of Labor. See page 51. This certificate is not being furnished to immigrants as they land, but will be furnished to such as subsequently seek naturalization upon application therefor. You should send for this certificate at least a month before making your application to the clerk in order that the Department at Washington may have time to send it. You can probably obtain a form for this application and full instructions in regard to it from the clerk of the court where you intend to file your petition.

The clerk will then instruct you to come back into court with your two witnesses and be examined by the Judge on a day which he will designate, and which must be at least ninety days from the day when you make and file your petition, but must not be within thirty days

preceding the holding of any general election within the territorial jurisdiction of the court.

Should you wish to subpoena your witnesses in order to be sure of having them in court at the proper time, the clerk will issue a subpoena for this purpose upon receiving from you a sum of money sufficient to cover the expenses of subpoenaing and paying the legal fees of the witnesses; but usually it will not be necessary to have your witnesses subpoenaed. If it is going to be necessary for you to have depositions taken to supplement the testimony of your resident witnesses, this should be attended to at once, and the Department at Washington notified immediately of the fact, so that you will have the depositions ready to produce at the hearing. Blank forms for the taking of these depositions are furnished by the Government and can be procured from the clerk at the time of filing your petition.

Upon the day thus appointed for the hearing of your petition, you must come into court and bring your witnesses with you. You will take the witness stand and be sworn, and the Judge or the United States Attorney will ask you a number of questions to see whether you know enough about the country and its institutions, etc., and whether you are a good enough person, and have been long enough in the country, to become a citizen. He will also examine your witnesses about you, as to what kind of a person you are, and how long they have known you, and how long you have been in the United States, and he will also examine any depositions

which you may produce, and if the Judge is satisfied that you have been long enough in this country and that your character is good, and that you know enough about the country, etc., he will admit you as a citizen ; otherwise he will deny your application.

Before admitting you to citizenship, the Judge will require you to declare on oath in open court that you will support the Constitution of the United States, and that you absolutely and entirely renounce and adjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly by name to the prince, potentate, state or sovereignty of which you have been a citizen or subject, and that you will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and bear true faith and allegiance to the same.

He will then sign the order admitting you as a citizen, and the clerk will make out your Certificate of Naturalization and hand it to you, and will send a duplicate of it to the Department at Washington.

When you receive this certificate, you will then be an American citizen, and be entitled to all the rights and privileges of a citizen.

If your petition should be denied by the Judge, the clerk will return to you your first paper upon application therefor, and you may make another petition some other time, when the grounds upon which your petition was denied have been removed ; but care should be taken

that you renew your petition before your first paper runs out, as after that time you will have to take out your first paper again, and wait two years before you can make another petition.

In making your petition for naturalization you must sign it in your own handwriting, unless you have filed your declaration of intention before the new law of June 29, 1906, was passed, and must state your full name, your place of residence (by street and number, if possible), your occupation, and, if possible, the date and place of your birth, the place from which you emigrated and the date and place of your arrival in the United States, and if you entered through a port, the name of the vessel in which you arrived; the time when and the place and name of the court where you declared your intention to become a citizen of the United States. If you are married you must give the name of your wife, and the date of her birth, and, if possible, the country of her nativity, and her place of residence at the time of filing the petition; and if you have children, the name, date and place of birth and place of residence of each child living at the time of filing the petition.

Your petition must also set forth that you are not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government, or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in or opposed to organized government, a polygamist or believer in the practice of polygamy, and that it is your intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to

renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly by name to the prince, potentate, state or sovereignty of which at the time of filing the petition you may be a citizen or subject; and that it is your intention to reside permanently within the United States; and whether or not you have been denied admission as a citizen of the United States, and, if denied, the ground or grounds of such denial, the court or courts in which such decision was rendered, and that the cause for such denial has since been cured or removed; together with every other fact material to your naturalization and required to be proved upon the final hearing of your petition. See form on page 62.

Under Section 8 of the Act, it will be necessary for you to be able to speak the English language, unless you can bring yourself within one of the exceptions mentioned in that Section. (See page 54.)

Women who are not married, or who have become widowed, may become naturalized as well as men, and the same procedure is to be followed by them, the blank forms in use for men being adapted to their purpose, except as indicated in this book. The status of a married woman is the same as that of her husband; except, possibly, in the case of a native born American woman, who has, prior to the taking effect of the Act of March 2, 1907, married a foreigner, but who has not removed

from the United States, nor taken any other affirmative action indicating an intention to renounce or abandon her American citizenship,—as to which there is still some question. But there is no such question where an American woman has married a foreigner since March 2, 1907.

If the alien husband of an alien wife becomes naturalized, she, also, by virtue of such naturalization, is deemed to be a citizen; and if a woman, being an alien, marries an American citizen, she is also deemed to be a citizen; provided, in all cases, however, that she might herself be lawfully naturalized, were she not so married. The alien wife of an alien husband cannot become a naturalized citizen of the United States.

For further information, see Chapter on Decisions and Rulings on the Naturalization Law, at page 84 of this book.

THE HEARING.

In your petition you have stated that you are attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and upon the hearing by the court you will probably be required to intelligently state what the Constitution is, and what its principal provisions are, and why you are attached to it, and to show that you know at least the main features of our form of government, and the difference between it and the form of government of the country allegiance to which you are about to renounce.

It is of the greatest importance that you study

the Constitution, and study it carefully, as you will surely be asked about this, and unless you can show that you have faithfully tried to become familiar with its provisions and that you know something about it, your petition will very likely be denied or at least your admission to citizenship delayed.

A great deal of stress is often laid in the examination upon the question as to the method of amending or changing any part of the Constitution. This is fully provided for in Article V of the Constitution, and you should study that Article carefully until you are sure that you understand it. Observe that it requires the joint action of Congress and the Legislature or conventions in three-fourths of the States, according to the method employed, in order to make any change in the Constitution, and that neither Congress nor the States can do it alone. This difficulty will probably account for the few amendments which have been made. Another reason may be said to be the thorough preparation of the Constitution by the Constitutional Convention which framed it in the first place. You should also look up the exact number of amendments or changes which have been made, and what some of them are about, particularly the sixteenth and seventeenth amendments, and when they were adopted; all of which you can ascertain from this book in the back part where the Constitution and amendments are set out in full.

You will probably be asked to explain clearly what you meant when you stated in

your petition that it was your intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce absolutely and forever your allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, etc., and to state definitely some of your reasons for preferring this country to the country in which you were born.

You will also probably be required to show that you understand clearly what is meant by the statement that you are not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government, or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in organized government; which simply means, of course, that you are not an anarchist nor a believer in anarchy, nor a member of or affiliated with any anarchistic organization. By organized government is meant a government organized with regular laws and regular officers to enforce and execute the laws. An anarchist is a person who disbelieves in organized government of any kind and who usually manifests his disbelief by advocating or teaching the duty, necessity or propriety of assaulting or killing government officials, or carrying such teachings into effect.

And the same in regard to polygamy. You will probably be asked what it is, and whether you believe in it or not. You must understand beforehand that polygamy, which is defined as, marriage with more than one spouse, the having of a plurality of wives or husbands at the same time, is considered one of the very worst offences against the United States government and against society in this country.

It is a common practice of examining officers to ask applicants to explain important words which they may happen to use in giving their answers, and for this reason you are warned against using words of which you do not understand the meaning. If you are not sure of the meaning of words which you are inclined to use, look up their meaning in the dictionary, or ask some friend whom you think ought to know, to tell you about them.

It is important that you show at the hearing a proper regard and respect for American institutions and American officials by proper behavior while in court, due respect and courtesy shown to the Judge and examining officer, and by refraining from referring to prominent government officials, such as the president and congressmen, by their last names solely, instead of giving their full name or prefixing their title. The last error is quite common, and is invariably frowned upon by the Judge and examining attorney.

There does not seem to be any regular set list of questions asked at these hearings, the aim being to ascertain just what your standard of intelligence is, and just what you know about this country, its institutions, and its laws, and the examination may take a wide or narrow scope, depending very much upon the examining officer.

If you will read carefully the following articles about the History of the United States and about the Government and Constitution of the United States, and study the Constitution

itself, which you will find printed in full in the back of this book, and then take up the questions at the end of this book and refer for their answers to those articles, and will also look up the few other questions concerning your own State or Territory, the answers to which you can readily ascertain by inquiry from those around you, you cannot fail to pass a creditable examination upon the hearing, and you will acquire a knowledge of facts about this country in which you are going to live and make your home that will be useful to you in many respects.

One other thing.—You will doubtless be asked the questions: “Why do you wish to become an American citizen?” and “What difference is there between this country and your native country?” No doubt you will be able to give some answer to these questions, but in order to assist you somewhat, we have added a short article entitled, “Some reasons why you should wish to become an American citizen,” which it will also be well to read.

You may be asked whether you have saved any money since you have been in this country, and, if so, whether you have saved as much as one hundred dollars. It is very evident that if you have been sober and industrious during the past five years, and have not had very bad luck, and particularly if you are not married, you should have been able to save something.

You will also be asked the question, whether, in case you are admitted as a citizen of the United States, and the United States should

get into a war with the country where you were born, and which you have left, you will fight for the United States against the other country if required to do so. This is a hard question, of course, and may cause you to hesitate, but you must be ready to answer this question in the affirmative and say that you will fight for the United States in such a case when required, because if you are not ready to do this, you have not in fact renounced your allegiance and fidelity to your native country and transferred them to this country, and you cannot become an American citizen. When you swear your allegiance and fidelity to the United States or any other country, you must be ready to fight for it if necessary, for the oath, in effect, is that you will bear faith to the government in opposition to all men, without any saving or exception.

You must not be discouraged if you find after reading the Constitution once or twice that you do not understand it thoroughly. You are not expected to learn in a few months what many lawyers have failed to comprehend in a life time; but you should have made an honest effort to learn something about it, as indicated in the first paragraph of this article. If you wish to know the meaning of such words and phrases as duties, imposts and excises, direct tax, impeachment, letters of marque and reprisal, habeas corpus, bill of attainder, ex post facto law, admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, attainder of treason, etc., occurring in the Constitution, inquire of some lawyer friend, or con-

sult some large dictionary in the public library or elsewhere, where you will obtain a fuller and more satisfactory explanation than could be given in a work of this size.

If you wish to do so, you may, upon the final hearing of your petition, and as a part of your naturalization, have your name changed by the court in its discretion to such other name as you may see fit to take, and your certificate will be issued to you accordingly in the name which you have thus chosen.

Under the heading of "Extracts from the Naturalization Act of 1906, etc.," in another part of this work you will find all those portions of the Naturalization law which touch upon the qualifications of applicants for citizenship, and which mark out the procedure which must be followed by the applicant, together with certain rules and regulations adopted by the Department at Washington for carrying the law into effect, which we have deemed of any immediate importance for the applicant to know, and these should be read over by you, so that you may know from the law itself what the law is; although the most of what you will find has already been explained to you in the foregoing pages.

CHAPTER II.

Facts About United States History.

The United States dates its birth from the 4th day of July, 1776. On that day what is known as the Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Continental Congress, the then

representative body of the American people. This document (written by Thomas Jefferson, afterwards third president of the United States), after reciting the causes impelling the American people to separate from Great Britain, declares, among other things, that the United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be dissolved. The adoption of the Declaration of Independence created a great deal of rejoicing among the people at the time, and ever since that time the 4th of July has been celebrated by the American people as their greatest national holiday.

Up to this time, what are now commonly known as the original Thirteen Colonies, namely: Virginia, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia, comprising the present States of those names, together with other territory which has been since carved from them and formed into other States, were simply colonies belonging to Great Britain, owing and confessing allegiance to that country, and governed by its representatives and its laws.

For a little more than a year before, however, the colonies had been engaged in a war with Great Britain, known as the Revolutionary

War, which was still in progress, and which continued for several years afterwards.

This war began with the battle of Lexington, on April 19, 1775, and ended with the Treaty of Paris, on September 3, 1783, in which Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the United States; thus lasting over eight years.

Up to the time of the battle of Lexington there had not been any serious clash between the people of the colonies and Great Britain, although there had been a growing discontent existing ever since the passage of what is known as the Stamp Act by the British government in 1765, which ordered that stamps bought of the British government should be put on all legal documents, newspapers, pamphlets, etc., and the Mutiny Act, later, which required the colonists to provide the British soldiers with quarters and necessary supplies. This discontent finally brought on the battle of Lexington and the Revolutionary War which followed, and which as we have seen resulted in the complete separation of the colonies from Great Britain, and the establishment of the Republic of the United States of America.

During the war the thirteen States had agreed upon what were called Articles of Confederation, which were to determine the relations of the States toward each other and toward the general government, but these were found to be very unsatisfactory in many respects, and finally on September 17, 1787, after a convention had been called to revise the Articles of Confederation, an entirely new Con-

stitution was adopted, and in the following year the government was organized, and in 1789 it went into operation. This Constitution, so adopted in 1787, has been in operation now for more than one hundred and twenty-five years, with the addition of only seventeen amendments thereto, which have been adopted from time to time.

The first President of the United States under the Constitution was George Washington, who was inaugurated April 30, 1789, and served for eight years. He had previously been Commander-in-Chief of the American forces throughout the Revolutionary War. Since Washington there have been twenty-six other presidents, prominent among them being Thomas Jefferson, the third President, who wrote the Declaration of Independence, and during whose administration the great Louisiana Purchase, adding over one million square miles to the territory of the United States, together with the full possession of the Mississippi river, was made; Andrew Jackson, the seventh President, who also served for eight years, and who is noted for his sturdiness of purpose and his actions in regard to the Nullification troubles in South Carolina and the United States Bank question; Abraham Lincoln, the great Civil War President, who in 1863 issued the famous Emancipation Proclamation, freeing all of the slaves in the United States, and who was shot and killed by John Wilkes Booth, at Ford's theatre, in Washington, D. C., on April 14, 1865; Ulysses S. Grant, who had led the Union army

during the close of the Civil War; William McKinley, during whose administration Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines were added to the United States, and who was shot by an anarchist at Buffalo, N. Y., in September, 1901, and died within a week thereafter on September 14, 1901; Theodore Roosevelt, who succeeded President McKinley and who is noted for his independence of character, his versatility of mind, and the very vigorous and able manner in which he conducted his high office, and our present illustrious President, Woodrow Wilson, who will probably go down in history as one of our greatest Presidents.

There have also been a great number of prominent statesmen in the United States who have never reached the presidential chair, among whom may be mentioned Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Alexander Hamilton, John Marshall (more noted as a great jurist), Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Charles Sumner, Stephen A. Douglas, William H. Seward, Alexander H. Stephens, James G. Blaine, John Sherman and Roscoe Conklin.

Since the beginning of our present government, the following wars have been fought between the United States and other countries: 1. The War of 1812, with Great Britain, lasting two years, and resulting in the settlement in favor of the United States of certain questions left undetermined by the Revolutionary War, among them the question of the impressment of our American seamen; 2. The War with Mexi-

co, in 1846 and 1847, whereby we acquired California, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, and parts of Kansas, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico from the Mexican government; and 3. The War with Spain, in 1898, whereby Cuba was liberated from Spanish control, and Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands acquired by the United States. In April, 1917, it was declared by our Government that a state of war existed between this country and Germany. Up to this time, however, there has been no serious clash between the two countries, and nothing has been done by our Government beyond the making of preparations to meet any emergency that may arise.

In addition to the foregoing, between the years 1861 and 1865 was fought the great Civil War between the people of the Northern and Southern States in this country, over the question of slavery and State's rights. By this war slavery was forever abolished within the United States, and the question of the right of the States to secede from the Union laid to rest.

The territory of the United States has been greatly augmented. From the original thirteen States, occupying a narrow strip along the Atlantic seaboard, and containing an area of only 800,000 square miles, the country has grown until there are now forty-eight States and two Territories, comprising about four million square miles, and reaching from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean and from the Great Lakes on the north to the Gulf of Mexico on the south; not including Porto Rico, Guam, Sa-

moa and the Philippines, which contain about one hundred and fifty thousand square miles.

This additional territory was acquired mainly in three ways: 1. By Purchase, as in the case of the Louisiana Purchase, from France, in 1803; of Florida, from Spain, in 1819, and of Alaska, from Russia, in 1867; 2. By Conquest, as in the case of California and other Pacific states, as we have already seen, from Mexico, in 1846, and of Porto Rico and the Philippines, from Spain, in 1898; and 3. By Annexation, as in the case of Texas in 1845 and Hawaii in 1898.

The population has also increased from between three and four millions at the time of the Revolution to over one hundred millions, not including the populations of Hawaii, the Philippines and Porto Rico, which are estimated at about nine millions.

From almost its beginning the United States has been famous for its inventions, among these being the cotton gin, invented by Eli Whitney, in 1793, for separating the seed from the fiber; the steamboat, invented by Robert Fulton, in 1807; the sewing-machine, invented by Elias Howe, in 1846; the magnetic telegraph, invented by Samuel F. B. Morse, in 1837; and also the telephone, the phonograph, the type-setting machine, the reaper, the mower, the thresher, the breech-loading gun, the steam fire engine, the elevator, the typewriter, the electric light, the submarine, the airship, the moving-picture machine, and many others.

In wealth, the United States is probably not

inferior to any other country in the world, caused not only by its great natural advantages and resources, but by the industry, progressiveness and enlightenment of its people, who enjoy better educational advantages, and more freedom of thought and more liberty of action, and who are more contented than any other people on the face of the globe.

CHAPTER III.

Facts About the Government of the United States.

The United States is a Republic; that is, it belongs to that class of states or countries in which the people, having gotten rid of their old form of government managed by kings and nobles, have provided a new system of government for themselves, whereby their laws are made and executed by their own representatives, chosen for a limited period by all, or nearly all, of the people and re-elected as occasion requires. The chief executive officer in a republic is called its President. Other examples of a republic are France, Switzerland, Portugal and Mexico.

The capital, or seat of government, of the United States is at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and the chief government buildings, the President's mansion, called the White House, and the offices of the President and his Cabinet and of the various bureaus of the government, and the Houses of Congress where the laws of the United States are made,

and the Supreme Court of the United States, are at that place.

The supreme law of the United States is the Constitution of the United States, together with the laws of the United States made in pursuance of the Constitution, and the treaties made under the authority of the United States, and all judges of the various states are bound thereby, no matter what may be contained in the State Constitutions or laws to the contrary.

The Constitution of the United States, also called the Federal Constitution, to distinguish it from the State Constitutions, is the organic law of the United States. It provides for the vesting of the legislative, executive and judicial powers, granted to the Federal or United States government by the people of the States, in certain departments or officers of the government therein created and provided for, together with the definition, limitation and regulation of such powers, and the organization and constitution of such departments and the election or appointment of such officers. It also imposes certain duties and restrictions upon the States in order to secure the powers granted; and it also provides certain rules, principles or safeguards, for the protection of the citizens of the States as against any possible encroachment upon their natural or primary rights by the Federal government.

The purposes of the Constitution, as expressed in its preamble, are: "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense,

promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.”

The authority of the United States government is divided by the Constitution into three parts: the legislative, the executive, and the judicial, distributed as follows:

The legislative powers are vested in Congress, the executive powers in the President, and the judicial powers in the Supreme Court of the United States and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. In other words, the laws of the United States are made by Congress, are executed and enforced by the President, and are interpreted or construed by the courts.

The President of the United States is elected every four years by the votes of the people of all the States, and, by custom, is eligible to re-election but once. He is not voted for directly by the people, but through electors, sometimes called presidential electors, who constitute what is called the electoral college, for whom the people vote, and they in turn vote for the President; each State electing or appointing, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of these presidential electors equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which the State is entitled in Congress.

These presidential electors in each State are required to meet and give their votes on the second Monday in January next following their appointment, at such place in each State as the

Legislature of such State shall direct. After the electors have met and voted, it is further required by law that they make and sign and seal three certificates of all the votes given by them; two of which certificates are sent by them forthwith after said second Monday in January to the President of the Senate at the seat of Government,—one in care of a person appointed by the electors or a majority of them, and the other by the Postoffice. The third certificate is delivered by the electors to the Judge of the District in which the electors shall assemble. Thereafter, on the second Wednesday in February, the certificates are opened, presented and acted upon in the presence of both Houses of Congress, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and the result is thereupon declared and announced and entered on the Journals of the two Houses.

Note.—In the Constitution the word elector is used in two different ways: 1. In referring to the ordinary elector, or voter, who votes for the ordinary officers of the State, or National government, as in Section 2 of Article I; and, 2. In referring to presidential electors, or those who alone may vote for president and vice-president, as in the second paragraph of Section 1 of Article II, and in Article XII of the Amendments to the Constitution. This double use of the word has caused some confusion and uncertainty among the students of the Constitution, and it will be well for such to observe the distinction here pointed out.

The Vice-President of the United States is elected in the same way, and at the same time

and must have the same qualifications as the President.

No person except a natural born citizen of the United States can be elected President, and he must have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to act, the duties of the office devolve upon the Vice-President.

The President is the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States.

The President has power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to make treaties, and he may nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may appoint Ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and certain other officers of the United States.

The principal duties of the President are to pass upon matters presented to him by Congress and to approve or disapprove them, to see that the laws are faithfully executed, or enforced, and to commission all the officers of the United States.

The President has his Cabinet, consisting of the heads of the various sub-departments of the executive branch of the government, who are appointed by him with the advice and consent of the Senate, to assist him in executing the laws. These are as follows: 1. Secretary of

State; 2. Secretary of the Treasury; 3. Secretary of War; 4. Attorney-General; 5. Postmaster-General; 6. Secretary of the Navy; 7. Secretary of the Interior; 8. Secretary of Agriculture; 9. Secretary of Commerce, and 10. Secretary of Labor.

The President's salary is \$75,000 per year, and he has also the use of the White House, and an allowance for contingent and traveling expenses.

The laws of the United States are passed by Congress, but must be approved by the President, unless in case of his disapproval they receive the votes of two-thirds of each House of Congress.

The Congress of the United States consists of a Senate and House of Representatives. It meets at least once every year, on the first Monday in December, at Washington, D. C.

The Senate is composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people of the State, for six years. No person can be a Senator unless he has attained the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and he must be an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen.

Formerly and prior to the year 1913, Senators were chosen by the Legislature of their State.

The House of Representatives is composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; they serve for two years.

No person can be a Representative who has not attained the age of twenty-five years, and

been seven years a citizen of the United States, and he must be an inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives are apportioned among the States according to population; that is, while each State, large or small, has two Senators in Congress, it has only one Representative for each certain number of people, or inhabitants, which it contains. The number of Representatives in Congress is fixed by law every ten years, when a new census is taken, and the ratio of representation changes at such periods. The last census was taken in 1910 and afterwards a law based upon that census was passed by Congress fixing the ratio of representation at one Representative for every 211,877 inhabitants and providing for 435 members of the House of Representatives.

Representatives are also called "Congressmen."

Senators and Representatives in Congress and presidential electors are the only Federal officers elected by popular vote. Senators are voted for by all the voting people in the State, while Representatives in Congress are voted for in districts, called Congressional districts. Presidential electors may be elected either way, according to the law of the State. All other United States officers are appointed either by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or by the President alone, or by the courts of law, or by the heads of Departments. See Section 2 of Article II of the Constitution.

Each organized territory of the United States

has a Delegate in the House of Representatives, who can sit in the House, and debate but not vote.

All bills for raising revenue must originate in the House of Representatives; they cannot originate in the Senate.

The Vice-President of the United States is President of the Senate; the House of Representatives chooses its presiding officer, who is called its Speaker.

Congress has power, among other things, to coin money; to regulate commerce with foreign nations; to establish a uniform rule of naturalization; to establish postoffices; to declare war; to make laws for carrying into execution its powers, etc.

No title of nobility can be granted by the United States, and no person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States can accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind, from any king, prince, or foreign State, without the consent of Congress.

The Revenue of the United States, with which to pay the demands of the government, is raised at the present time mainly in three ways: 1. By duties and imposts imposed upon the importation of goods into the United States; 2. By excises, an inland tax levied upon the manufacture or sale of certain articles, such as liquors and tobacco, and upon the use of certain documents to which revenue stamps have to be affixed; and, 3. By an income tax levied upon incomes over a certain amount. Duties and imposts are col-

lected by the Custom House officers, and the excises and income tax by the Collectors of Internal Revenue.

The revenues of the State governments are usually raised by direct taxation, that is, by taxes on land and personal property, and in some States, by a poll tax imposed upon individuals at so much a person.

The highest court in this country is the Supreme Court of the United States, and consists of the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices. This court meets at Washington, D. C., annually on the second Monday in October. The Judges are appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and hold their office during good behavior. The present Chief Justice is Hon. Edward D. White.

Other courts of the United States are the United States circuit courts of appeals, United States court of claims, United States court of private land claims, court of appeals of the District of Columbia, district courts of the United States, and United States court of customs appeals.

The Flag of the United States has thirteen stripes, seven red and six white, the red and white stripes alternating, and the union of the Flag consists of white stars in a blue field placed in the upper quarter next the staff, and extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top. The number of stars is the same

as the number of States in the Union. On the admission of a State into the Union one star is added to the union of the Flag, such addition taking effect on the 4th day of July next succeeding such admission.

The United States consists, physically, of States and Territories and Insular possessions.

Each State has its own government and makes its own laws; it has its own constitution, which is subject, however, to the Constitution of the United States, and the people elect their own officers. It has its Representatives in the United States Congress who help to make the laws of the United States. It is a sovereign part of the United States, and is supreme in all matters concerning its inhabitants and the property within its borders, except where that supremacy has been granted, in the Constitution of the United States, to the Federal government.

The status of a Territory is quite different from that of a State. While a Territory has a Legislature elected, in part at least, by the people, the power of the Legislature is limited by certain restrictions, and its acts, besides being subject to the veto of the Governor, may be annulled by an Act of Congress. The officers from Governor down to Superintendent of Education are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate of the United States. The Territories have no part in the election of the President of the United States, nor have they Senators or Representatives in Congress, though each Territory is entitled to one Delegate to

the House of Representatives, who sits in that House and can debate, but has no vote.

Almost all of the States, except the original thirteen, have at some time been territories of the United States, and have been admitted into the Union and become States under the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the United States. Before its admission as a State, each Territory adopts its own Constitution for the regulation of the property rights and personal rights of its inhabitants, which must be consistent with the Constitution of the United States. This State Constitution is, next to the Constitution of the United States, the supreme law of the State.

In this country the people are governed by three different classes of laws: 1. The Federal, or United States, laws; 2. State laws; and 3. Local laws of the particular community in which the people live. The Federal laws consist of the United States Constitution and treaties, and the laws made by Congress. The State laws consist of the State Constitution and the laws made by the State Legislature and the local laws consist of those regulations or ordinances passed by Councils or Boards of Trustees or Boards of Supervisors in the cities and towns and counties, and these laws have precedence in the order given above.

The Federal laws are generally laws about national matters, such as the raising of money to run the Government, the maintenance of an army and navy for the defense of the country, the establishment and maintenance of foreign

relations, control of territories and other public lands and the carrying on of commerce, foreign and domestic, the naturalization of aliens, the conduct of the postoffice, etc.

State laws are taken up more with the personal relations of the people, corporation affairs, property rights, the holding of land, the inheritance of property, the education of the people, and the administration of criminal law. Local laws mostly concern local matters, such as public order and public health, streets, street railroads, local education, water and lighting systems, etc.

The chief officer in a State or Territory is called its Governor, and each State has its governing body, usually called its Legislature, which, like the Congress of the United States, is composed of two houses, or sets of lawmakers, and each State or Territory has its Supreme Court and inferior courts for the administration of justice, and each subdivision of the State or Territory, called a county, has its local governing body, called usually its Board of Supervisors, or Commissioners.

There are various ways in which public officers may be removed from office: 1. By Impeachment, as in the case of the President or Vice-President of the United States, Judges of the United States Courts; the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or other officers of a State, and Judges of the State Courts. 2. By Expulsion, as in the case of a Senator or Representative in the Congress of the United States, or a member of a State Legislature. 3. By Accusation, as in the case of District, County, Township or Municipal

officers in a State. 4. By the will of the appointing power, as in the case of certain appointive officers; and 5. By the new method of Recall, recently adopted in some of the States of the Union, for the removal of almost any kind of officer of the State, County or Municipal government, or member of the Legislature.

In the case of impeachment, the charges are brought against the officer by the House of Representatives and are tried by the Senate; or, in the case of a State officer, they are brought by the Assembly and tried by the State Senate. In the case of an Accusation the charges are brought by the Grand Jury of the County, or by any person, and are tried by the Superior Court, or other court of record, of the County or District. In the case of a Recall, the charges are brought by a petition signed by a certain percentage of the electors, and the matter is decided at an election called for the purpose.

Each State has the right to say who of its inhabitants shall exercise the privileges of an elector; in other words, who shall vote and hold office, within its borders: *Provided, however*, that its laws in this respect do not conflict with the Constitution of the United States. Usually all citizens of the State, with the exception of women, males under the age of twenty-one years, and Indians, vote and are privileged to hold office, and in some States aliens who have taken out their first paper, and women, exercise these privileges.

Article XV of the Constitution of the United States provides that "The right of citizens of

the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.”

This Amendment to the Constitution was added shortly after the Civil War to prevent the States from disfranchising the negro.

Article XIV provides that all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.

Articles XVI and XVII were added as Amendments to the Constitution in the early part of the year 1913. Article XVI gives Congress the right to raise a portion of the revenues of the United States Government in an entirely new way; that is, by direct tax on incomes. Article XVII changes the method of the election of United States Senators; whereas they were formerly, since the beginning of the Government, elected by the Legislatures of the several States, they are now elected by the people of their States. Article XVII is also spoken of as an amendment to the first paragraph of Section 3, Article 1, of the Constitution, and in lieu of so much of paragraph 2 of the same section as relates to the filling of vacancies.

CHAPTER IV.

Extracts From the Naturalization Act of 1906, Etc., As Amended June 25, 1910.

The following extracts from the Naturalization Law contain all of the provisions of the Act relating to the qualifications of applicants for citizenship, and the steps which they must take in becoming naturalized, and are copied verbatim from the law as furnished by the Department:

Sec. 3. That exclusive jurisdiction to naturalize aliens as citizens of the United States is hereby conferred upon the following specified courts:

United States circuit and district courts now existing, or which may hereafter be established by Congress in any State, United States district courts for the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Hawaii, and Alaska, the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and the United States courts for the Indian Territory; also all courts of record in any State or Territory now existing, or which may hereafter be created, having a seal, a clerk, and jurisdiction in actions at law or equity, or law and equity, in which the amount in controversy is unlimited.

NOTE:—United States Circuit Courts, and United States Territorial Courts for Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, have been abolished by Acts of Congress.

That the naturalization jurisdiction of all

courts herein specified, State, Territorial, and Federal, shall extend only to aliens resident within the respective judicial districts of such courts. * * *

Sec. 4. That an alien may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States in the following manner and not otherwise:

First. He shall declare on oath before the clerk of any court authorized by this Act to naturalize aliens, or his authorized deputy, in the district in which such alien resides, two years at least prior to his admission, and after he has reached the age of eighteen years, that it is bona fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly, by name, to the prince, potentate, state or sovereignty of which the alien may be at the time a citizen or subject. And such declaration shall set forth the name, age, occupation, personal description, place of birth, last foreign residence and allegiance, the date of arrival, the name of the vessel, if any, in which he came to the United States, and the present place of residence in the United States of said alien: *Provided, however,* that no alien who, in conformity with the law in force at the date of his declaration, has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States shall be required to renew such declaration: *Provided further,* That any person belonging to the class of persons authorized and qualified under existing law to become a citizen of the United

States who has resided constantly in the United States during a period of five years next preceding May first, nineteen hundred and ten, who, because of misinformation in regard to his citizenship or the requirements of the law governing the naturalization of citizens has labored and acted under the impression that he was or could become a citizen of the United States and has in good faith exercised the rights or duties of a citizen or intended citizen of the United States because of such wrongful information and belief may, upon making a showing of such facts satisfactory to a court having jurisdiction to issue papers of naturalization to an alien, and the court in its judgment believes that such person has been for a period of more than five years entitled upon proper proceedings to be naturalized as a citizen of the United States, receive from the said court a final certificate of naturalization, and said court may issue such certificate without requiring proof of former declaration by or on the part of such person of their intention to become a citizen of the United States, but such applicant for naturalization shall comply in all other respects with the law relative to the issuance of final papers of naturalization to aliens.

Second. Not less than two years nor more than seven years after he has made such declaration of intention he shall make and file, in duplicate, a petition in writing, signed by the applicant in his own handwriting, and duly verified, in which petition such applicant shall state his full name, his place of residence (by

street and number, if possible), his occupation, and, if possible, the date and place of his birth; the place from which he emigrated, and the date and place of his arrival in the United States, and if he entered through a port, the name of the vessel on which he arrived; the time when and the place and name of the court where he declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States; if he is married he shall state the name of his wife and, if possible, the country of her nativity and her place of residence at the time of filing his petition; and if he has children, the name, date, and place of birth and place of residence of each child living at the time of the filing of his petition: *Provided*, that if he has filed his declaration before the passage of this Act he shall not be required to sign the petition in his own handwriting.

The petition shall set forth that he is not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government, or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in or opposed to organized government, a polygamist or believer in the practice of polygamy, and that it is his intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly, by name, to the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of which he at the time of filing of his petition may be a citizen or subject, and that it is his intention to reside permanently within the United States, and whether or not he has been denied admis-

sion as a citizen of the United States, and, if denied, the ground or grounds of such denial, the court or courts in which such decision was rendered, and that the cause for such denial has since been cured or removed, and every fact material to his naturalization and required to be proved upon the final hearing of his application.

The petition shall also be verified by the affidavits of at least two credible witnesses, who are citizens of the United States, and who shall state in their affidavits that they have personally known the applicant to be a resident of the United States for a period of at least five years continuously, and of the State, Territory, or district in which the application is made for a period of at least one year immediately preceding the date of the filing of his petition, and that they each have personal knowledge that the petitioner is a person of good moral character, and that he is in every way qualified, in their opinion, to be admitted as a citizen of the United States.

At the time of filing his petition there shall be filed with the clerk of the court a certificate from the Department of Labor, if the petitioner arrives in the United States after the passage of this Act, stating the date, place, and manner of his arrival in the United States, and the declaration of intention of such petitioner, which certificate and declaration shall be attached to and made a part of said petition.

Third. He shall, before he is admitted to

citizenship, declare on oath in open court that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly by name to the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject; that he will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and bear true faith and allegiance to the same.

Fourth. It shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court admitting any alien to citizenship that immediately preceding the date of his application he has resided continuously within the United States five years at least, and within the State or Territory where such court is at the time held one year at least, and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. In addition to the oath of the applicant, the testimony of at least two witnesses, citizens of the United States, as to the facts of residence, moral character, and attachment to the principles of the Constitution shall be required, and the name, place of residence, and occupation of each witness shall be set forth in the record.

Fifth. In case the alien applying to be admitted to citizenship has borne any hereditary title or has been of any of the orders of nobility

in the kingdom or state from which he came, he shall in addition to the above requisites, make an express renunciation of his title or order of nobility in the court to which his application is made, and his renunciation shall be recorded in the court.

Sixth. When any alien who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States dies before he is actually naturalized the widow and minor children of such alien may, by complying with the other provisions of this Act, be naturalized without making any declaration of intention.

Sec. 5. That the clerk of the court shall, immediately after filing the petition, give notice thereof by posting in a public and conspicuous place in his office, or in the building in which his office is situated, under an appropriate heading, the name, nativity, and residence of the alien, the date and place of his arrival in the United States, and the date, as nearly as may be, for the final hearing of his petition, and the names of the witnesses whom the applicant expects to summon in his behalf; and the clerk shall, if the applicant requests it, issue a subpoena for the witnesses so named by the said applicant to appear upon the day set for the final hearing, but in case such witnesses cannot be produced upon the final hearing other witnesses may be summoned.

Sec. 6. That petitions for naturalization may be made and filed during term time or vacation of the court and shall be docketed the

same day as filed, but final action thereon shall be had only on stated days, to be fixed by rule of the court, and in no case shall final action be had upon a petition until at least ninety days have elapsed after filing and posting the notice of such petition: *Provided*, that no person shall be naturalized nor shall any certificate of naturalization be issued by any court within thirty days preceding the holding of any general election within its territorial jurisdiction. It shall be lawful, at the time and as a part of the naturalization of any alien, for the court, in its discretion, upon the petition of such alien, to make a decree changing the name of said alien, and his certificate of naturalization shall be issued to him in accordance therewith.

Sec. 7. That no person who disbelieves in or who is opposed to organized government, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching such disbelief in or opposition to organized government, or who advocates or teaches the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the Government of the United States, or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, or who is a polygamist, shall be naturalized or be made a citizen of the United States.

Sec. 8. That no alien shall hereafter be naturalized or admitted as a citizen of the United States who cannot speak the English language:

Provided, that this requirement shall not apply to aliens who are physically unable to comply therewith, if they are otherwise qualified to become citizens of the United States: *And provided further*, that the requirements of this section shall not apply to any alien who has prior to the passage of this Act declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States in conformity with the law in force at the date of making such declaration: *Provided further*, that the requirements of section eight shall not apply to aliens who shall hereafter declare their intention to become citizens and who shall make homestead entries upon the public lands of the United States and comply in all respects with the laws providing for homestead entries on such lands.

Sec. 9. That every final hearing upon such petition shall be had in open court before a judge or judges thereof, and every final order which may be made upon such petition shall be under the hand of the court and entered in full upon a record kept for that purpose, and upon such final hearing of such petition the applicant and witnesses shall be examined under oath before the court and in the presence of the court.

Sec. 10. That in case the petitioner has not resided in the State, Territory, or district for a period of five years continuously and immediately preceding the filing of his petition he may establish by two witnesses, both in his petition and at the hearing, the time of his residence

within the State, provided that it has been for more than one year, and the remaining portion of his five years' residence within the United States required by law to be established may be proved by the depositions of two or more witnesses who are citizens of the United States, upon notice to the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and the United States attorney for the district in which said witnesses may reside.

Sec. 11. That the United States shall have the right to appear before any court or courts exercising jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings for the purpose of cross-examining the petitioner and the witnesses produced in support of his petition concerning any matter touching or in any way affecting his right to admission to citizenship, and shall have the right to call witnesses, produce evidence, and be heard in opposition to the granting of any petition in naturalization proceedings.

Sec. 13. That the clerk of each and every court exercising jurisdiction in naturalization cases shall charge, collect, and account for the following fees in each proceeding:

For receiving and filing a declaration of intention and issuing a duplicate thereof, one dollar.

For making, filing, and docketing the petition of an alien for admission as a citizen of the United States and for the final hearing thereon, two dollars; and for entering the final order

and the issuance of the certificate of citizenship thereunder, if granted, two dollars.

In addition to the fees herein required, the petitioner shall, upon the filing of his petition to become a citizen of the United States, deposit with and pay to the clerk of the court a sum of money sufficient to cover the expenses of subpoenaing and paying the legal fees of any witnesses for whom he may request a subpoena, and upon the final discharge of such witnesses they shall receive, if they demand the same from the clerk, the customary and usual witness fees from the moneys which the petitioner shall have paid to such clerk for such purpose, and the residue, if any, shall be returned by the clerk to the petitioner.

Sec. 15. That it shall be the duty of the United States district attorneys for the respective districts, upon affidavit showing good cause therefor, to institute proceedings in any court having jurisdiction to naturalize aliens in the judicial district in which the naturalized citizen may reside at the time of bringing the suit, for the purpose of setting aside and canceling the certificate of citizenship on the ground of fraud or on the ground that such certificate of citizenship was illegally procured. In any such proceedings the party holding the certificate of citizenship alleged to have been fraudulently or illegally procured shall have sixty days' personal notice in which to make answer to the petition of the United States; and if the holder of such certificate be absent from the United

States or from the district in which he last had his residence, such notice shall be given by publication in the manner provided for the service of summons by publication or upon absentees by the laws of the State or the place where such suit is brought.

If any alien who shall have secured a certificate of citizenship under the provisions of this Act shall, within five years after the issuance of such certificate, return to the country of his nativity, or go to any other foreign country, and take permanent residence therein, it shall be considered *prima facie* evidence of a lack of intention on the part of such alien to become a permanent citizen of the United States at the time of filing his application for citizenship, and, in the absence of countervailing evidence, it shall be sufficient in the proper proceeding to authorize the cancellation of his certificate of citizenship as fraudulent, and the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States in foreign countries shall from time to time, through the Department of State, furnish the Department of Justice with the names of those within their respective jurisdictions who have such certificates of citizenship and who have taken permanent residence in the country of their nativity, or in any other foreign country, and such statements, duly certified, shall be admissible in evidence in all courts in proceedings to cancel certificates of citizenship.

Whenever any certificate of citizenship shall be set aside or canceled, as herein provided, the

court in which such judgment or decree is rendered shall make an order canceling such certificate of citizenship and shall send a certified copy of such order to the Bureau of Naturalization; and in case such certificate was not originally issued by the court making such order it shall direct the clerk of the court to transmit a copy of such order and judgment to the court out of which such certificate of citizenship shall have been originally issued. And it shall thereupon be the duty of the clerk of the court receiving such certified copy of the order and judgment of the court to enter the same of record and to cancel such original certificate of citizenship upon the records and to notify the Bureau of Naturalization of such cancellation.

The provisions of this section shall apply not only to certificates of citizenship issued under the provisions of this Act, but to all certificates of citizenship which may have been issued heretofore by any court exercising jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings under prior laws.

Sec. 23. That any person who knowingly procures naturalization in violation of the provisions of this Act shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars, or shall be imprisoned not more than five years, or both, and upon conviction the court in which such conviction is had shall thereupon adjudge and declare the final order admitting such person to citizenship void. Jurisdiction is hereby conferred on the courts having jurisdiction of the trial of such offense to make such adjudication. Any person

who knowingly aids, advises, or encourages any person not entitled thereto to apply for or to secure naturalization, or to file the preliminary papers declaring an intent to become a citizen of the United States, or who in any naturalization proceeding knowingly procures or gives false testimony as to any material fact, or who knowingly makes an affidavit false as to any material fact required to be proved in such proceeding, shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

Sec. 27. That substantially the following forms shall be used in the proceedings to which they relate:

DECLARATION OF INTENTION.

(Invalid for all purposes seven years after
the date hereof.)

....., ss :

I,, aged.....years, occupation, do declare on oath (affirm) that my personal description is: Color....., complexion....., height....., weight....., color of hair....., color of eyes....., other visible distinctive marks.....; I was born in.....on the.....day of....., anno Domini; I now reside at.....; I emigrated to the United States of America from.....on the vessel.....; my last foreign residence was..... It is my bona fide intention to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly to....., of which I am now a citizen (subject); I arrived at the (port) of....., in the State (Territory or District) of.....on or about the.....day of.....anno Domini.....; I am not an anarchist; I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; and it is my intention in good faith to become a citizen of the United States of America and to permanently reside therein. So help me God.

(Original signature of declarant)

.....
Subscribed and sworn to (affirmed) before
me this.....day of....., anno Domini.....

[L. S.]

.....
(Official character of attestor.)

PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION.

.....Court of.....

In the matter of the petition of.....
to be admitted as a citizen of the
United States of America.

To the.....Court:

The petition of.....respectfully
shows:

First. My full name is.....

Second. My place of residence is number
.....street, city of....., State (Territory
or District) of.....

Third. My occupation is.....

Fourth. I was born on the.....day of
.....at.....

Fifth. I emigrated to the United States
from....., on or about the..... day of
....., anno Domini....., and arrived at
the port of....., in the United States, on
the vessel.....

Sixth. I declared my intention to become
a citizen of the United States on the.....
day of.....at....., in the.....
court of.....

Seventh. I am.....married. My wife's
name is..... She was born in.....
and now resides at..... I have.....
children, and the name, date, and place of birth
and place of residence of each of said children

is as follows:;;
.....

Eighth. I am not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in organized government. I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy. I am attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and it is my intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to....., of which at this time I am a citizen (or subject), and it is my intention to reside permanently in the United States.

Ninth. I am able to speak the English language.

Tenth. I have resided continuously in the United States of America for a term of five years at least immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since....., anno Domini....., and in the State (Territory or District) of.....for one year at least next preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since.....day of....., anno Domini.....

Eleventh. I have not heretofore made petition for citizenship to any court. (I made petition for citizenship to the.....court ofat....., and the said petition was denied by the said court for the following reasons and causes, to wit,,

and the cause of such denial has since been cured or removed.)

Attached hereto and made a part of this petition are my declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States and the certificate from the Department of Labor required by law. Wherefore your petitioner prays that he may be admitted a citizen of the United States of America.

Dated.....

(Signature of petitioner)

....., ss :

....., being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the petitioner in the above-entitled proceeding; that he has read the foregoing petition and knows the contents thereof; that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to matters therein stated to be alleged upon information and belief, and that as to those matters he believes it to be true.

Subscribed and sworn to before me thisday of....., anno Domini.....

[L. S.]

.....,
Clerk of the.....Court.

AFFIDAVIT OF WITNESSES.

.....Court of.....

In the matter of the petition of.....
to be admitted a citizen of the United
States of America.

....., ss :

....., occupation....., residing
at....., and....., occupation.....

residing at....., each being severally, duly,
and respectively sworn, deposes and says that
he is a citizen of the United States of America;
that he has personally known.....,
the petitioner above mentioned, to be a resident
of the United States for a period of at least five
years continuously immediately preceding the
date of filing his petition, and of the State
(Territory or District) in which the above-
entitled application is made for a period of
.....years immediately preceding the date
of filing his petition; and that he has personal
knowledge that the said petitioner is a person
of good moral character, attached to the prin-
ciples of the Constitution of the United States,
and that he is in every way qualified, in his
opinion, to be admitted as a citizen of the
United States.

.....
.....
Subscribed and sworn to before me this.....
day of....., nineteen hundred and.....
[L. S.]

.....,
(Official character of attestor.)

Sec. 30. That all the applicable provisions
of the naturalization laws of the United States
shall apply to and be held to authorize the ad-
mission to citizenship of all persons not citizens
who owe permanent allegiance to the United
States, and who may become residents of any
State or organized Territory of the United
States, with the following modifications: The
applicant shall not be required to renounce

allegiance to any foreign sovereignty; he shall make his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States at least two years prior to his admission; and residence within the jurisdiction of the United States, owing such permanent allegiance, shall be regarded as residence within the United States within the meaning of the five years' residence clause of the existing law.

UNITED STATES REVISED STATUTES AND STATUTES AT LARGE.

PASSPORTS.

PASSPORTS—HOW GRANTED.

Sec. 4075 R. S. The Secretary of State may grant and issue passports, and cause passports to be granted, issued, and verified in foreign countries by such diplomatic or consular officers of the United States, and by such chief or other executive officer of the insular possessions of the United States, and under such rules as the President shall designate and prescribe for and on behalf of the United States, and no other person shall grant, issue, or verify any such passport. (14 Stat. L. 54.)

(Fee of one dollar for issuing passport.) See 25 Stat. L. 45.

THIRTY-FOURTH STATUTES AT LARGE, PAGE 1228.

(Act. of March 2, 1907, c. 2534.)

PASSPORTS TO PERSONS AFTER DECLARATION OF INTENTION—EXTENT OF PROTECTION.

Sec. 1. That the Secretary of State shall be authorized, in his discretion, to issue passports to persons not citizens of the United States as follows: Where any person has made a declaration of intention to become such a citizen as provided by law and has resided in the United States for three years, a passport may be issued to him, entitling him to the protection of the Government in any foreign country: *provided*, That such passport shall not be valid for more than six months and shall not be renewed, and that such passport shall not entitle the holder to the protection of this Government in the country of which he was a citizen prior to making such declaration of intention.

EXPATRIATION—BY FOREIGN NATURALIZATION, ETC.—RESIDENCE ABROAD OF NATURALIZED PERSONS—REGULATIONS—TIME OF WAR.

Sec. 2. That any American citizen shall be deemed to have expatriated himself when he has been naturalized in any foreign state in conformity with its laws, or when he has taken an oath of allegiance to any foreign state. When any naturalized citizen shall have resided for two years in the foreign state from which he came, or for five years in any other foreign state, it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an

American citizen, and the place of his general abode shall be deemed his place of residence during said years; *provided*, however, That such presumption may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, under such rules and regulations as the Department of State may prescribe; and *provided, also*, That no American citizen shall be allowed to expatriate himself when this country is at war.

CITIZENSHIP.

CITIZENSHIP OF AMERICAN WOMAN MARRYING A FOREIGNER.

Sec. 3. That any American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband. At the termination of the marital relation she may resume her American citizenship, if abroad, by registering as an American citizen within one year with a consul of the United States, or by returning to reside in the United States, or, if residing in the United States at the termination of the marital relation, by continuing to reside therein.

CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN WOMAN MARRYING AN AMERICAN.

Sec. 4. That any foreign woman who acquires American citizenship by marriage to an American shall be assumed to retain the same after the termination of the marital relation if she continue to reside in the United States, unless she makes formal renunciation thereof before a court having jurisdiction to naturalize

aliens, or if she resides abroad she may retain her citizenship by registering as such before a United States consul within one year after the termination of such marital relation.

CITIZENSHIP OF CHILDREN OF ALIEN PARENTS.

Sec. 5. That a child born without the United States of alien parents shall be deemed a citizen of the United States by virtue of the naturalization of or resumption of American citizenship by the parent; *provided*, That such naturalization or resumption takes place during the minority of such child; and *provided further*, That the citizenship of such minor child shall begin at the time such minor child begins to reside permanently in the United States.

CHILDREN BORN ABROAD—REQUIRED TO RECORD INTENTION AT AGE OF EIGHTEEN—OATH.

Sec. 6. That all children born outside the limits of the United States who are citizens thereof in accordance with the provisions of Section nineteen hundred and ninety-three of the Revised Statutes of the United States and who continue to reside outside the United States shall, in order to receive the protection of this government, be required upon reaching the age of eighteen years to record at an American Consulate their intention to become residents and remain citizens of the United States, and shall be further required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States upon attaining their majority.

CITIZENSHIP OF CHILDREN BORN ABROAD.

Sec. 1993. All children heretofore born or hereafter born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers were or may have been at the time of their birth citizens thereof, are declared to be citizens of the United States; but the rights of citizenship shall not descend to children whose fathers never resided in the United States.

CITIZENSHIP OF WOMEN BY MARRIAGE.

Sec. 1994. Any woman who is now or may hereafter be married to a citizen of the United States, and who might herself be lawfully naturalized, shall be deemed a citizen.

CITIZENSHIP OF HAWAIIANS.

(Act of April 30, 1900, Ch. 339, 31 Stat. L. 141.)

Sec. 4. That all persons who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii on August twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States and citizens of the territory of Hawaii. And all citizens of the United States resident in the Hawaiian Islands who were residents there on or since August twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and all the citizens of the United States who shall hereafter reside in the Territory of Hawaii for one year shall be citizens of the Territory of Hawaii.

RESIDENCE IN HAWAII FOR NATURALIZATION PURPOSES.

(Act of April 30, 1900.)

Sec. 100. That for the purpose of naturalization under the laws of the United States resi-

dence in the Hawaiian Islands prior to the taking effect of this act shall be deemed equivalent to residence in the United States and in the Territory of Hawaii, and the requirement of a previous declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce former allegiance shall not apply to persons who have resided in said islands at least five years prior to the taking effect of this act; but all other provisions of the laws of the United States relating to naturalization shall, so far as applicable, apply to persons in the said islands.

PORTO RICAN CITIZENSHIP.

(Act of April 12, 1900.)

Sec. 7. That all inhabitants continuing to reside therein who were Spanish subjects on the eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine and then resided in Porto Rico, and their children born subsequent thereto, shall be deemed and held to be citizens of Porto Rico, and as such entitled to the protection of the United States, except such as shall have elected to preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain on or before the eleventh day of April, nineteen hundred, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain entered into on the eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine;

* * *

PORTO RICO: CITIZENSHIP, NATURALIZATION, AND RESIDENCE.

(Act of March 2, 1917.)

Sec. 5. That all citizens of Porto Rico, as defined by section seven of the Act of April twelfth,

nineteen hundred, "temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," and all natives of Porto Rico who were temporarily absent from that island on April eleventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and have since returned, and are permanently residing in that island, and are not citizens of any foreign country, are hereby declared, and shall be deemed and held to be, citizens of the United States: Provided, That any person hereinbefore described may retain his present political status by making a declaration, under oath, of his decision to do so within six months of the taking effect of this act before the district court in the district in which he resides, * * * : and provided further, That any person who is born in Porto Rico of an alien parent and is permanently residing in that island may, if of full age, within six months of the taking effect of this act, or if a minor, upon reaching his majority or within one year thereafter, make a sworn declaration of allegiance to the United States before the United States District Court for Porto Rico, setting forth therein all the facts connected with his or her birth and residence in Porto Rico and accompanying due proof thereof, and from and after the making of such declaration shall be considered to be a citizen of the United States.

Sec. 41. That Porto Rico shall constitute a judicial district to be called "the district of Porto Rico." * * * The district court for said district shall be called the District Court of the United States for Porto Rico," * * *

said district court shall have jurisdiction for the naturalization of aliens and Porto Ricans, and for this purpose residence in Porto Rico shall be counted in the same manner as residence elsewhere in the United States. * * *

HOMESTEADS.

WHO MAY ENTER CERTAIN UNAPPROPRIATED PUBLIC LANDS.

Sec. 2289. Every person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who has filed his declaration of intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws, shall be entitled to enter one-quarter section, or a less quantity, of unappropriated public lands, to be located in a body in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands; but no person who is the proprietor of more than one hundred and sixty acres of land in any State or Territory, shall acquire any right under the homestead law. And every person owning and residing on land may, under the provisions of this section, enter other land lying contiguous to his land, which shall not, with the land so already owned and occupied, exceed in the aggregate one hundred and sixty acres. (R. S.) (26 St. L. 1097.)

Note.—Sec. 2290 provides the mode of procedure, and Sec. 2291 provides for the issuance of the certificate and patent, confining patents to persons who are citizens only.

DESERT LANDS.

(Act of March 3, 1877, Ch. 107, 19 Stat. L. 377.)

RECLAMATION AND PURCHASE OF DESERT LANDS—USE OF WATER.

Sec. 1. That it shall be lawful for any citizen of the United States, or any person of requisite age "who may be entitled to become a citizen, and who has filed his declaration to become such" and upon payment of twenty-five cents per acre—to file a declaration under oath with the register and the receiver of the land district in which any desert land is situated, that he intends to reclaim a tract of desert land not exceeding one section, by conducting water upon the same, within the period of three years thereafter, * * * * Said declaration shall describe particularly said section of land if surveyed, and, if unsurveyed, shall describe the same as nearly as possible without a survey. At any time within the period of three years after filing said declaration, upon making satisfactory proof to the register and receiver of the reclamation, of said tract of land in the manner aforesaid, and upon the payment to the receiver of the additional sum of one dollar per acre for a tract of land not exceeding six hundred and forty acres to any one person, a patent for the same shall be issued to him. *Provided* that no person shall be permitted to enter more than one tract of land and not to exceed six hundred and forty acres which shall be in compact form.

OWNERSHIP OF LAND IN TERRITORIES PROHIBITED TO ALIENS.

(Act of March 2, 1897, Ch. 363, 29 Stat. L. 618.)

Sec. 1. That no alien or person who is not a citizen of the United States, or who has not declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States in the manner provided by law, shall acquire title to or own any land in any of the Territories of the United States except as hereinafter provided: *Provided*, That the prohibition of this section shall not apply to cases in which the right to hold or dispose of lands in the United States is secured by existing treaties to citizens or subjects of foreign countries, which rights, so far as they may exist by force of any such treaty, shall continue to exist so long as such treaties are in force, and no longer.

NATURALIZATION.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED SOLDIERS EXEMPT FROM CERTAIN FORMALITIES.

Sec. 2166. Any alien, of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who has enlisted, or may enlist, in the armies of the United States, either the regular or the volunteer forces, and has been, or may be hereafter, honorably discharged, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, upon his petition, without any previous declaration of his intention to become such; and he shall not be required to prove more than one year's residence within the United States previous to his application to become such citizen; and the court admitting

such alien shall, in addition to such proof of residence and good moral character, as now provided by law, be satisfied by competent proof of such person's having been honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

FIVE YEARS' RESIDENCE REQUIRED.

Sec. 2170. No alien shall be admitted to become a citizen who has not for the continued term of five years next preceding his admission resided within the United States.

NATURALIZATION OF ALIEN ENEMIES PROHIBITED.

Sec. 2171. No alien who is a native citizen or subject, or a denizen of any country, State or sovereignty with which the United States are at war at the time of his application, shall be then admitted to become a citizen of the United States; but persons resident within the United States, or the Territories thereof, on the eighteenth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, who had before that day made a declaration, according to law, of their intention to become citizens of the United States, or who were on that day entitled to become citizens without making such declaration, may be admitted to become citizens thereof, notwithstanding they were alien enemies at the time and in the manner prescribed by the laws heretofore passed on that subject; nor shall anything herein contained be taken or construed to interfere with or prevent the apprehension and removal, agreeably to law, of any alien enemy at any time previous to the actual naturalization of such alien.

CHILDREN OF PERSONS NATURALIZED UNDER CERTAIN LAWS TO BE CITIZENS.

Sec. 2172. The children of persons who have been duly naturalized under any law of the United States, or who, previous to the passing of any law on that subject, by the Government of the United States, may have become citizens of any one of the States, under the laws thereof, being under the age of twenty-one years at the time of the naturalization of their parents, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens thereof; and the children of persons who now are, or have been, citizens of the United States, shall, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, be considered as citizens thereof; but no person heretofore proscribed by any State, or who has been legally convicted of having joined the army of Great Britain during the Revolutionary War, shall be admitted to become a citizen without the consent of the Legislature of the State in which such person was proscribed.

ALIEN SEAMEN OF MERCHANT VESSELS.

Sec. 2174. Every seaman, being a foreigner, who declares his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States in any competent court, and shall have served three years on board of a merchant-vessel of the United States subsequent to the date of such declaration, may, on his application to any competent court, and the production of his certificate of discharge and good conduct during that time, together with the certificate of his declaration of intention to

become a citizen, be admitted a citizen of the United States; and every seaman, being a foreigner, shall, after his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, and after he shall have served such three years, be deemed a citizen of the United States for the purpose of manning and serving on board any merchant-vessel of the United States, anything to the contrary in any Act of Congress notwithstanding; but such seaman shall, for all purposes of protection as an American citizen, be deemed such, after the filing of his declaration of intention to become such citizen.

[Act of July 26, 1894, Chap. 165, 28 Stat. 124.]

ALIENS HONORABLY DISCHARGED FROM SERVICE
IN NAVY OR MARINE CORPS.

Any alien of the age of twenty-one years and upward who has enlisted or may enlist in the United States Navy or Marine Corps, and has served or may hereafter serve five consecutive years in the United States Navy or one enlistment in the United States Marine Corps, and has been or may hereafter be honorably discharged, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States upon his petition, without any previous declaration of his intention to become such; and the court admitting such alien shall, in addition to proof of good moral character, be satisfied by competent proof of such person's service in and honorable discharge from the United States Navy or Marine Corps.

ALIENS HONORABLY DISCHARGED FROM SERVICE
IN NAVY, MARINE CORPS, REVENUE-CUTTER
SERVICE, OR NAVAL AUXILIARY
SERVICE.

(Act of June 30, 1914.)

Any alien of the age of twenty-one years and upward who may, under existing law, become a citizen of the United States, who has served or may hereafter serve for one enlistment of not less than four years in the United States Navy or Marine Corps, and who has received therefrom an honorable discharge or an ordinary discharge, with recommendation for reenlistment, or who has completed four years in the Revenue-Cutter Service and received therefrom an honorable discharge or an ordinary discharge with recommendation for reenlistment, or who has completed four years of honorable service in the naval auxiliary service, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States upon his petition without any previous declaration of his intention to become such, and without proof of residence on shore, and the court admitting such alien shall, in addition to proof of good moral character, be satisfied by competent proof from naval or revenue-cutter sources of such service: Provided, That an honorable discharge from the Navy, Marine Corps, Revenue-Cutter Service, or the Naval Auxiliary Service, or an ordinary discharge with recommendation for reenlistment, shall be accepted as proof of good moral character: Provided further, That any court which now has or may hereafter be given jurisdiction to naturalize aliens as citizens of the United States may immediately naturalize any alien applying

under and furnishing the proof prescribed by the foregoing provisions.

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE NATURALIZATION
OF THE WIFE AND MINOR CHILDREN OF IN-
SANE ALIENS, MAKING HOMESTEAD
ENTRIES UNDER THE LAND LAWS
OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Act of February 24, 1911.)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when any alien, who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, becomes insane before he is actually naturalized, and his wife shall thereafter make a homestead entry under the land laws of the United States, she and their minor children may, by complying with the other provisions of the naturalization laws be naturalized without making any declaration of intention.

NATURALIZATION REGULATIONS.

February 15, 1917.

3. Aliens who lawfully declared their intention on and after June 29, 1906, and prior to September 27, 1906, must comply with all of the requirements of the naturalization act of June 29, 1906, in petitioning for naturalization, with the exception that those arriving prior to June 29, 1906, are not required to furnish Certificates of Arrival.

Aliens who declared their intention prior to June 29, 1906, in accordance with the require-

ments of law, must comply with all of the requirements of the naturalization act of June 29, 1906, in petitioning for naturalization, except that they will not be required to file Certificates of Arrival, sign their petitions in their own handwriting, or to speak the English language.

4. Any alien who declares his intention after June 29, 1906, and files his petition thereon, must sign said petition in his own handwriting and must be able to speak the English language, unless excepted by the provisos in Section 8 of the naturalization act. If an alien is physically unable to speak, that fact should be stated in his petition in lieu of the statement, "I am able to speak the English language." Aliens who arrive in the United States before reaching 18 years of age can not obtain citizenship without making declaration of intention, which may be made at the place of their established residence after reaching that age.

9. No certificate of naturalization shall be issued to a petitioner until after the judge of the court granting naturalization has signed the order to that effect.

14. In every case in which the name of a naturalized alien is changed by order of court, as provided in Section 6, the clerk of the court is required to report both the original and the new name of the said person to the Bureau of Naturalization when transmitting to it the duplicate of the certificate of naturalization of the alien whose name is changed.

17. Applications for lost or destroyed nat-

uralization papers issued prior to September 27, 1906, should be disposed of in accordance with the rules in force in the court at the time of the issuance of the papers.

The following rule applies exclusively to naturalization papers issued since September 26, 1906:

Applications for the issuance of declarations of intention (Form 2203) or certificates of naturalization (Form 2207), in lieu of declarations of intention or certificates of naturalization claimed to have been lost or destroyed, shall be submitted in affidavit form to the clerk of the court by which any such declarations of intention or certificates of naturalization were originally issued, and shall contain full information in regard to the lost or destroyed papers, and as to the time, place, and circumstances of such alleged loss or destruction. (Form 2225 prepared for this purpose may be obtained from the clerk of any naturalization court.) The clerk shall forward to the Bureau of Naturalization the above-mentioned applications, together with such information as he may have bearing upon the merits thereof, for investigation, and no such paper so applied for shall be issued until the Bureau of Naturalization reports the results of its investigation as to the merits of the application.

One certified copy of declaration of intention (Form 2215) or certificate of naturalization (Form 2216) may be furnished by the clerk of the issuing court under his hand and the seal of the court for the use only of the person

concerned to establish his citizenship status in connection with any entry under the public land laws of the United States. When issued these forms must be made in duplicate, one to be given to the person applying therefor and the duplicate forwarded with other naturalization papers on the first working day of the succeeding month to the Bureau of Naturalization. Unless the applicant presents to the clerk his original declaration or certificate for comparison, these forms can under no conditions be issued. In case the alien makes a second land entry he may support his second entry by describing the first land claim with which his declaration or certificate is filed.

18. Original declarations of intention, or certificates of naturalization, issued subsequent to September 26, 1906, and surrendered to the General Land Office in support of entries upon public land, may be returned upon proper application. In cases of declarations of intention the clerk will forward the application to the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization (Division of Naturalization), accompanied by a certified copy on Form 2215. In cases of certificates, the application will be accompanied by a personal description of the applicant. In both instances, a description of the land should be included, giving the section, township, and range, together with the date and place of making the entry. The originals will then be procured from the General Land Office and returned to the clerk of the court.

20. Aliens making declaration of intention,

or filing petitions for naturalization, must sign their names in full and without abbreviation in the appropriate places on the various blank forms, and the entries of their names by the clerk must correspond in every particular. Where a name contains an initial which is used only to distinguish one individual from another with the same surname that fact should be noted on the paper.

21. Clerks of courts shall not receive declarations of intention (Form 2202) or file petitions for naturalization (Form 2204) from other aliens than white persons and persons of African nativity or of African descent.

Any alien, other than a Chinese person, who claims that he is a white person in the sense in which that term is used in Section 2169 R. S. U. S. should be allowed, if he insists upon it after explanation is made showing him the risk of denial, to file his declaration or his petition, as the case may be, leaving the issue to be determined by the Court.

Declarations should not be received from nor petitions for naturalization filed by, persons not residing in the judicial district within which the Court is held.

DECISIONS AND RULINGS ON THE NATURALIZATION LAW.

The following decisions and rulings, construing the naturalization law, have been selected as showing the attitude of the Federal

courts and the Naturalization Department in relation to the law:

1.

It has been held that the sixth subdivision of Section 4 of the Act applies to the widows and minor children of aliens who have declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States, irrespective of whether or not they have filed petition for naturalization, and that to interpret it to mean that such a deceased alien must have filed his petition would limit the provision so that it would practically be a dead letter, because of the fact that but for a period of three months could it be made use of in any case, the law specifying that that period shall intervene between the filing of the petition and the granting of the certificate.

Continuing, the opinion says:

“The above view would appear to be strengthened by the words ‘by complying with the other provisions of this Act’ contained in the same paragraph, which the Bureau interprets as meaning that the beneficiary thereunder shall make petition for naturalization, for that purpose producing the necessary witnesses, the same as would have been required in the case of the husband were he still living.”

In *In re Robertson*, 179 Fed. 131 (1910), it was held that a stepson was entitled to naturalization upon the strength of his stepfather’s declaration of intention. In this case the application was opposed by the Government on the

ground that the declaration in question was not the declaration of the applicant's own father.

See also *U. S. v. Poslusny*, 179 Fed. 836, as to minor child, of alien dying before taking out his final papers, taking out his final papers on the strength of his father's declaration.

2.

It is held that Section 2172 of the Revised Statutes, under which the naturalization of a parent confers citizenship upon his resident minor children is in full force and effect. Also that the "status of a married woman is the same as that of her husband, and if he is a naturalized citizen of the United States she also, by virtue of such naturalization, is a citizen thereof."

3.

It is held that "the status of citizens of Hawaii is the same as that of citizens of the mainland of the United States, and in respect to naturalization there is no distinction between that and any other organized Territory or State of the Union."

With regard to the Philippines, however, the case is entirely different. In these islands the courts lack jurisdiction to naturalize aliens, and in order to become a citizen of the United States, a resident of one of those islands must become a resident of some State or organized Territory of the United States, and must make his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United

States therein at least two years prior to his admission, as provided in Section 30 of the Naturalization Act; and, further, to comply with the provisions of the third paragraph to subdivision second of the fourth section of the Act, he must reside one year continuously within the State or Territory where he makes his petition before making such petition.

In the case of *In re Alverto*, 198 Fed. 688, (Sept., 1912), it is held that Section 30 of the Act is limited by Section 2169 R. S., and that Congress did not intend to extend the privilege of citizenship to those who had become citizens of the Philippine Islands under the Act of 1902, unless they were free white persons or of African nativity or descent; and in that case the application of the petitioner, who was one-fourth Spanish and three-fourths Philippino or Malay, for citizenship was denied. (But see *In re Mallari*, 239 Fed. 416.)

4.

The knowledge of the residence of the petitioner in this country possessed by the witnesses to the petition for naturalization must be *personal* knowledge, and must not depend merely upon correspondence between the parties by letter. The witnesses must have frequently seen the petitioner and know of their own personal knowledge that he has not been out of this country for any considerable period of time during the time which he claims to have resided in this country.

5.

Where a petition is filed under the provisions of Section 10, it is essential that the Department and the United States attorney for the district in which the witnesses whose depositions are to be taken reside, should be notified at once that the necessary residence in the United States will be proven under this section. The omission to do so is sufficient grounds for the denial of the petition.

Where the witnesses reside in the same State in which the petitioner makes application, it is essential that they make affidavit in person in the court in which the petition is submitted. Under no circumstances should deposition in such case be taken.

In re Manning, 209 Fed. 499, holds that the affidavits of the witnesses, where a petition is made under Section 10 of the Naturalization Act, must cover the *full* period of the petitioner's residence in the State, and it is not sufficient to show merely that such residence was for more than a year. In this case, the petition showed that petitioner had resided in the State nearly four months longer than the period covered by the verification of his witnesses.

6.

By an order of the Department dated December 28, 1907, following a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, "all clerks of courts are required to collect \$4.00 at the time of filing

each petition," and, it is further ordered that "In no instance should the clerk of the court undertake the execution of a naturalization paper, either declaration or petition, until all of the necessary information has been ascertained and the fee has been obtained from the alien."

7.

It has been ruled that "an alien declaring his intention at the age of eighteen years under the provisions of the present Act can not petition for naturalization thereon until he has attained the age of twenty-one years, inasmuch as until such time he is not sui juris" (July 15, 1909).

8.

It is held that it is essential in all cases where aliens have arrived since June 29, 1906, that, in making their declaration of intention, they give the name of the vessel they arrived in, and it is suggested that where the declarant does not know or has forgotten the name of the vessel, the information may be secured by him by writing to the Commissioner of Naturalization, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the date and place of his emigration, the name of the port at which he arrived, and the date of his arrival in the United States.

9.

It was formerly held that the service of a seaman, under Section 2174 of the United States Revised Statutes, must be deep sea service, and

not service in the coastwise trade; but recent decisions hold that the section applies as well to service on vessels engaged in the coastwise and lake going trade. (See *In re Lind*, 192 Fed. 209, and *In re Sutherland*, 197 Fed. 841.)

10.

DECLARATIONS FILED UNDER OLD LAW—TIME FOR FILING PETITION.

In the case of *Eichorst v. Lindsey*, District Court Clerk, 209, Fed. 708, it is held that declarations of intention filed prior to the Naturalization Act of 1906, were not affected thereby, and may support petitions for naturalization at any time. In this case, the Clerk had refused to permit the petition to be filed.

In re Anderson, 214 Fed. 662, old declarations are held to be sufficient to support petitions for naturalization.

(See also *In re Valhoff*, 238 Fed. 405; S. D. Cal.)

11.

Minor declarations, by which term is understood, declarations of intention made prior to the passage of the present law by persons under the age of 21 years at the time such declarations were made, are generally conceded to be valid, under the authority of *In re Symanowski*, 168 Fed. 978, and *In re Shapiro*, 186 Fed. 606.

12.

The case of *United States v. Martorana*, 171 Fed. 397, holds that unless there are two

qualified witnesses to a petition for naturalization, the petition is void, not voidable, the petition is a nullity and as such cannot be amended.

13.

In re Martinovsky, 171 Fed. 601, construes Section 4, paragraph 2, and holds that an applicant for naturalization who has declared his intention after June 29, 1906, must sign the petition in his own handwriting.

14.

In re Lewkowicz, 169 Fed. 927, holds that a declaration of intention which misstates the place of the alien's nativity is not amendable.

“(See also *In re Friedl*, 202 Fed. 300, and *In re Stark*, 200 Fed. 300, to same point.)”

15.

In re Leichtag, 211 Fed. 681, the question before the court was whether or not an honorably discharged soldier could be granted citizenship without proving one year's residence in the State in which his application is made, and it was held that he could, Section 2166 not having been expressly or impliedly repealed by the naturalization law. Affirming *McNabb* case, and also *in re Loftus*, 165 Fed. 1002. *U. S. v. Peterson*, 182 Fed. 289, held not inconsistent with this case.

16.

The case of *United States v. Peterson*, 182 Fed. 289, construes the Act of July 26, 1894, chap. 165, and holds that the persons named

therein in making their petitions for naturalization must comply with the provisions of the present law in regard to making proof of residence and good moral character.

In relation to the above-mentioned Act, in *In re Buzkczynski*, 207 Fed. 813, the Court held that "with respect to aliens who have served or are serving in the navy, proof of an honorable discharge after serving one enlistment of four years with proof of re-enlistment and continued honorable service for the full five-year period, satisfies the statute," and the petitioner was admitted.

17.

The case of *United States v. Ojala*, 182 Fed. 52, holds that if the applicant is able to produce the witnesses for the final hearing whose names he gave 90 days before to the Clerk, it is his duty to do so.

18.

In re Godlover, 181 Fed. 731, holds that it is permissible to use more than two witnesses in making proof of residence and good moral character, and that so long as there are at least two credible witnesses testifying as to each fraction of the period, so as to cover the whole, the statutory requirement is satisfied. This statement, however, is treated as obiter by the Department, which insists upon limiting the number of witnesses to two in each case, except where depositions are allowed in cases coming under Sec. 10 of the Act.

19.

In the case of *In re Hopp*, 179 Fed. 561, a good moral character is defined as one that measures up as good among the people of the community in which the party lives; that is, up to the standard of the average citizen.

20.

In re Schneider, 164 Fed. 335, it is said that it can not be said that the witnesses must see the applicant every day and every minute of every day for five years. Their knowledge must be appropriate to the applicant's employment. (See also *In re Reichenburg*, 238 Fed. 859.)

21.

United States vs. Cantini, 199 Fed. 857, was a proceeding on the part of the United States for the cancellation of a certificate of naturalization issued to the defendant. The contention of the United States was that the certificate was illegally procured, because the court was without jurisdiction, because the defendant within a period of five years immediately preceding the date of his certificate was for a time without the United States. The Court dismissed the bill, saying that "the fact, of residence and the continuity of that residence must be determined by the Court, and in determining the fact of residence there must be a consideration of the facts which express the intention of the applicant. If the facts do not clearly show an intention on the part of the applicant to abandon a residence

which he has acquired in this country, he must be deemed to be continuing to reside here.”

The above case was reversed on appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals, in *United States vs. Cantini*, 212 Fed. 926, the Court holding that the facts in the case seemed to establish the fact that Cantini had not resided continuously within the United States for at least five years preceding his application, although admitting that a person might be absent from the United States for a length of time under certain circumstances and not disturb the continuous character of his residence within the United States. (See also *In re Dean*, 208 Fed. 1018, and *U. S. vs. Rockteschell*, 208 Fed. 530, on general subject.)

22.

In *ex-parte Dow*, 211 Fed. 486, the Court holds that the words, “free white persons,” when applied to aliens, should be restricted to persons of European habitancy and European descent. Following *Ex-parte Shadid*, 205 Fed. 812. (See also 207 Fed. 115.)

23.

ALIENS—NATURALIZATION—PRIOR CITIZENSHIP.

Since the naturalization laws of the United States apply only to aliens, and not to citizens of the United States, a petitioner, who has once been admitted to citizenship in a State Court of competent jurisdiction, is not entitled to re-naturalization, in order to prove citizenship, because of the destruction of the records of the Court in which he was naturalized; his remedy

being by proceeding in that Court to restore the record. *In re Buck*, 204 Fed. 701.

24.

Penal Law (Act March 4, 1909, Ch. 321), Sec. 76, makes it an offense for anyone to apply for naturalization in a fictitious or assumed name. See *In re Boorvis*, 205 Fed. 401. In this case, petitioner, whose right name was Isaac Brody, had filed his declaration to become a citizen in the name of Isaac Boorvis. Held that petitioner should make a new declaration in his right name.

25.

In re Schmidt, 207 Fed. 678, the Court said: "That a man may have come into this country in violation of the immigration laws is a fact perhaps to be considered by the Court in reaching the conclusions required before the alien may be admitted to citizenship; but it is not a ground for his exclusion from citizenship, else it would have been so provided in the acts of Congress." In this case the petitioner was admitted, although the certificate of arrival was not in the usual form. (See also *In re McPhee*, 209 Fed. 143.)

26.

Act of June 25, 1910, relative to naturalization without prior declaration of intention of persons who have acted on misinformation regarding citizenship or the requirements of the law, held to apply only to those who, on May 1, 1910, had for five years been entitled to naturalization and were then in a position to invoke its provisions.

In re Urdang, 212 Fed. 557.

In relation to Sec. 2171 of the Revised Statutes, it is stated in a circular letter from the Commissioner of Naturalization under date of March 31, 1917, that it is the view of the Bureau of Naturalization that said section prohibits the actual naturalization of an alien enemy during the period of war with the country of his birth, but that it does not prevent the filing of a declaration of intention or petition for naturalization by such a person, even during the existence of a state of war.

CHAPTER V.

Reasons Why You Should Wish to Become an American Citizen.

This country is a Republic. Its sovereignty resides in the people, and not in any monarch; the people are therefore citizens, not subjects.

There are no titles of nobility, and no aristocracy in this country. It is one of the foremost principles of our system of government that all men are created equal. When you have become an American Citizen you are equal in the eyes of the law to any other person in this country.

There is no established Church in this country. The church and state are separate. Here you are free to worship God according to your own conscience.

Freedom of religious belief, freedom of speech and of the press, the right of the people to peaceably assemble and to petition the govern-

ment for a redress of grievances, the right to keep and bear arms, the right to a speedy trial before a jury, and the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, are rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

There is no conscription, or enforced military service, in this country in time of peace. There has always been a fear in this country of a large standing army, and it has been the policy of the government to maintain only a small military force for the purpose chiefly of doing police duty among the Indians, guarding the frontiers and coasts and protecting the forest reserves. The main reliance of the country is upon its militia, which is made up of the able-bodied male citizens of the respective States and Territories and the District of Columbia, and the able-bodied males of foreign birth who have declared their intention to become citizens, of the age of eighteen years and under the age of forty-five years, and is also known as the National Guard. You may possibly, as a citizen, be called upon to do military duty, but this is not at all probable, and no person is required to enlist in the army for any length of time, under ordinary conditions, unless he wishes to do so.

The standing of this nation among the nations of the earth is such as to reduce to the remotest possibility any chance of a conflict with any other power. This is owing partly to our isolated position geographically as regards the great nations of Europe and Asia, and partly

to the respect engendered by great wealth, immense population and untold fighting resources, as well as the peaceable disposition of our people. The consequence to the inhabitant of this country is undisturbed opportunity to pursue a peaceful vocation and to enjoy the blessings of peace, to educate himself and his children, and to lay by a competence, if he is industrious, for his old age.

The taxes exacted by our State governments are very light and reasonable compared with other governments which are constantly engaged in wars, requiring the maintenance of large standing armies, and which support royal families and idle aristocracies; and the revenues collected by the Federal or United States Government for governmental purposes are collected in such a way as to be almost unperceived by those who pay them.

A person accused of crime in this country is entitled to a speedy and public trial, and can demand that it be before a jury. He is also entitled to know the charge against him, to hear and examine the witnesses sworn, and the government must provide him with counsel, if he is unable to do so himself. He cannot be compelled to testify against himself, nor can his refusal to do so be considered an indication of his guilt; and he can only be tried once for the same offense, unless the jury fails to agree or unless he secures a new trial. For the purpose of determining whether one is illegally imprisoned, the writ of habeas corpus is always available, except in very exceptional cases.

Education in this country is free, and it not only is free but is often made compulsory, by State laws, for children between certain ages. The very best facilities obtainable are furnished, and there is no excuse for the failure of any person living in this country for any length of time to be without an education of some sort.

There are no passports required in this country, and a citizen or other inhabitant is free to go and come as he pleases without question so long as he behaves properly.

Passports can be obtained, however, by citizens going to other countries and intending to return, from the Secretary of State at Washington, for the purpose of identification and for securing the protection and rights to which an American citizen is entitled while abroad.

These passports are often found to be very useful by naturalized citizens visiting in their former home in preventing annoyance and subjection to military and other duties on the part of the authorities.

In conclusion: You have come to this country to make your home, and to better your condition, and you have bettered it. You are probably prospering and raising your family and educating them under our free system, and they and you are enjoying the many advantages which this country affords. You may enjoy a great many of them without becoming a citizen, but will you not really think more of yourself and be a better person, if you shall pay the small return which the United States Govern-

ment has a right to expect of you, which is that you forswear your allegiance and fidelity, to the country which you have abandoned, and familiarize yourself with our institutions and laws, and identify yourself with our government by becoming a citizen and promising to support our Constitution and to bear true faith and allegiance to it? Besides, you may find that you wish to vote, to hold office, or to secure a remunerative Civil Service position, or take up government land, or do certain other things, which only a citizen may do.

CHAPTER VI.

List of Questions.

Note.—For answers to the following questions, consult pages 19 to 45 and Chapter V.

1. What form of government has the United States?
2. What is a Republic?
3. What other Republics can you mention?
4. How long has the United States been a Republic?
5. Since what day of what year?
6. What event of great importance to the people of the United States happened on that day?
7. Have you ever read the Declaration of Independence?
8. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?
9. What day is our greatest national holiday?
10. Describe the American flag. How has it been changed from time to time?
11. Give the names of the original thirteen States?
12. To what country did the United States belong before July 4, 1776?
13. What great war occurred between the United States and Great Britain?
14. How long did it last?
15. Who was the Commander-in-Chief of the American forces?
16. Which side won?

17. What other war was fought between these two countries?
18. With what result?
19. When was the Constitution of the United States adopted?
20. Explain how it was adopted?
21. How many Amendments have been made to the Constitution?
22. In what year were the last two Amendments adopted, and what are they about?
23. Why, in your opinion, have there not been more amendments adopted?
24. What is the Constitution?
25. Have you ever read it?
26. Who made the Constitution?
27. Did Congress make it?
28. Can Congress alone make an Amendment to the Constitution? Can the States, or the people?
29. How are Amendments to the Constitution made?
30. Is there any higher law in this country?
31. Into what three departments is our government divided by the Constitution?
32. What part of the Constitution tells about the law-making department of our government? What article?
33. About the President and his duties?
34. About the Courts?
35. What are Courts for?
36. What is the chief executive officer of the United States called?

37. What other officers assist the President in the execution of the laws?
38. What officers compose the President's Cabinet?
39. How many Presidents has the United States had?
40. Who was the first President of the United States?
41. When was he inaugurated?
42. How long did he serve?
43. Who was the second President of the United States?
44. Who is the present President of the United States?
45. Who was President before him?
46. What other Presidents can you mention?
47. Who was the President during the Civil War?
48. What happened to him?
49. What else do you know about Abraham Lincoln?
50. What other Presidents have been assassinated?
51. How often and for how long is the President elected?
52. Who elects the President?
53. Is he elected the same as other officers of the government?
54. What is meant by the electoral college?
55. What is the ordinary meaning of the word "elector"?
56. What is meant by the term "presidential elector"?

57. How many presidential electors does your State have? Why?
58. How is the Vice-President elected?
59. What United States officers are elected by the people? How do other United States officers obtain their positions, in what four ways?
60. What officer is at the head of our Army and Navy?
61. Who serves in case of the death of the President, or his inability to act?
62. Can a person born in a foreign country become President or Vice-President of the United States?
63. Who appoints the Ambassadors and other public ministers and consuls of the United States?
64. Can the President make a treaty?
65. Can he declare war?
66. How are treaties made, and by whom?
67. Does the President help to make the laws?
68. What is meant by the President's veto?
69. How are the laws of the United States made?
70. By what body of men?
71. Who makes the laws for the Custom House?
72. For the Post Office?
73. For the Army and Navy?
74. For the Pension Department?
75. Who makes the laws for the public schools?

76. For taxing land and other property?
77. The insurance and marriage laws?
78. Do you understand the relationship of the States to the Federal Government?
79. What is Congress?
80. Where does Congress meet, and how often?
81. Of what two houses does it consist?
82. How many Senators are there in Congress?
83. How many Senators has each State in Congress?
84. How many Representatives are there in Congress at the present time?
85. How are the Representatives apportioned among the several States?
86. What is the ratio of apportionment; one for how many inhabitants?
87. By what other name are Representatives known?
88. How are United States Senators chosen?
89. How are Representatives, or Congressmen, chosen?
90. For how long are United States Senators elected?
91. For how long are Congressmen elected?
92. Can a foreign born person become a Senator or Representative in Congress?
93. In what House of Congress must bills for the raising of revenue originate?
94. What are some of the ordinary powers of Congress? Has Congress the power to declare war? Has it the sole power?

95. Can any title of nobility be granted by the United States?
96. Who interprets the laws, or tells what they mean and whether they are constitutional or not?
97. What is the highest court in this country?
98. How is it composed? How many Judges?
99. How are the revenues of the United States raised?
100. Give the names of the four principal political parties in this country?
101. How is the United States divided, territorially?
102. How many States are there?
103. How many Territories are there?
104. What is the chief executive officer in a State or Territory called?
105. What essential differences are there between States and Territories?
106. How do Territories become States?
107. What is the law-making body in a State or Territory usually called?
108. Who is the Governor of your State or Territory?
109. How was he chosen?
110. Where does the Legislature in your State or Territory meet?
111. When or how often?
112. Of how many houses does it consist?
113. Give the names of the United States Senators from your State, if you live in a State?
114. Give the name of the Congressman from

your district, if you have a Congressman?

115. Give the name of your Delegate, if you live in a Territory?
116. What is the supreme law in your State called?
117. What courts have you in your State or Territory?
118. What is the highest court called?
119. Give the names of the representatives from your county in your Legislature?
120. What are the processes called by which public officials may be removed from office?
121. How large is the United States?
122. How many people has it?
123. In what three ways has the territory of the United States grown?
124. When was the Civil War fought?
125. How long did it last?
126. Between what parts of the United States was it fought?
127. What were its great results?
128. Name some of the great statesmen of the United States who did not become President?
129. Name some of the great inventions of the United States?
130. Who invented the steamboat, and when?
131. The sewing machine?
132. The telegraph?
133. The cotton gin?

134. What are some of the essential differences between this country and your own?
135. What are the chief qualifications in this country to enable a person to vote?
136. Who are citizens in this country?
137. Are all citizens entitled to vote?
138. What citizens do not vote?
139. Are the laws uniform throughout the United States upon the question of who may vote? Why are they not uniform?
140. Why do you wish to become an American citizen?
141. Do you understand that if you become an American citizen you may possibly be called upon to fight against the country in which you were born?
142. If called upon to do so, would you fight for the United States against the country in which you were born?
143. Do you know what anarchy is?
144. What an anarchist is?
145. Do you know what polygamy is?
146. Do you believe in either?
147. Are you in favor of a man having more than one wife at the same time?
148. What do you understand by the term organized government?
149. Is the United States an organized government?

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THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

In Congress, July 4, 1776.

The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they shall declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now

the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations, till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise, the state remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasions from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States, for that purpose obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments;

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burned our towns and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrection among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war; in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Col-

onies are, and of right ought to be, *Free and Independent States*; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as *Free and Independent States*, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which *Independent States* may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

The foregoing declaration was, by order of Congress, engrossed and signed by the following members:

JOHN HANCOCK.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, Matthew Thornton.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY.—Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry.

RHODE ISLAND, ETC.—Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery.

CONNECTICUT.—Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, William Williams, Oliver Wolcott.

NEW YORK.—William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris.

NEW JERSEY.—Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, John Hart, Abraham Clark.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, George Ross.

DELAWARE.—Caesar Rodney, George Read, Thomas McKean.

MARYLAND.—Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

VIRGINIA.—George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Nelson, Jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton.

NORTH CAROLINA.—William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Edward Rutledge, Thomas Hayward, Jr., Thomas Lynch, Jr., Arthur Middleton.

GEORGIA.—Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, George Walton.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

We, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

Sec. 2. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

[Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.] The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall

be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sec. 3. [The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year: so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.] (Amended in 1913. See Article XVII of the amendments to the Constitution.)

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president *pro tempore*, in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

Sec. 4. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sec. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for

more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sec. 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Sec. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the president of the United States. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had

signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary, except on a question of adjournment, shall be presented to the president of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sec. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States:

To borrow money on the credit of the United States:

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes:

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States:

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures:

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States:

To establish post offices and post roads:

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries:

To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court:

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations:

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water:

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

To provide and maintain a navy:

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces:

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions:

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress:

To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district, not exceeding ten miles square, as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings; and,

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Sec. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States, and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.

Sec. 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No State shall without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.--EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Sec. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

[The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then, from the five highest on the list, the said house shall, in like manner, choose the president. But, in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if

there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the vice-president.]

[This paragraph is superseded by Article XII of the Amendments to the Constitution.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president: neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president, and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Sec. 2. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States. He may require

the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sec. 3. He shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Sec. 4. The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Sec. 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such

inferior courts as the Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States; and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations, as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may, by law, have directed.

Sec. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Sec. 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sec. 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Sec. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the legislature of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting, the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Sec. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature can not be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.—POWER OF AMENDMENT.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.—RATIFICATION OF THE
CONSTITUTION.

The ratification of the conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT,
and Deputy from Virginia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King.

CONNECTICUT.—William Samuel Johnson, Roger Sherman.

NEW YORK.—Alexander Hamilton.

NEW JERSEY.—William Livingston, David Brearly, William Patterson, Jonathan Dayton.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Thomas Fitzsimons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson, Gouverneur Morris.

DELAWARE.—George Read, Gunning Bedford, Jr., John Dickinson, Richard Bassett, Jacob Broom.

MARYLAND.—James McHenry, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Daniel Carroll.

VIRGINIA.—John Blair, James Madison, Jr.

NORTH CAROLINA.—William Blount, Richard Dodds Spaight, Hugh Williamson.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—John Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler.

GEORGIA.—William Few, Abraham Baldwin.

Attest:

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

Of the United States, Ratified According to the Provisions of the Fifth Article of the Foregoing Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject, for the same offense, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall

be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United

States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then

from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

Sec. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

Sec. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for choice of electors for president and vice-president of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of the State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be

reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a senator, or representative in Congress, or elector of president and vice-president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

Sec. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XVI.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

(Adopted February 25, 1913.)

ARTICLE XVII.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies; provided, that the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

(Amendment to the first paragraph of Section 3, Article 1, of the Constitution of the United States, and in lieu of so much of paragraph two of the same section as relates to the filling of vacancies.)

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

1. George Washington.....1789-1797
2. John Adams.....1797-1801
3. Thomas Jefferson.....1801-1809
4. James Madison.....1809-1817
5. James Monroe.....1817-1825
6. John Quincy Adams.....1825-1829
7. Andrew Jackson.....1829-1837
8. Martin Van Buren.....1837-1841
9. *William Henry Harrison.....1841-1841
10. John Tyler.....1841-1845
11. James K. Polk.....1845-1849
12. †Zachary Taylor.....1849-1850
13. Millard Fillmore.....1850-1853
14. Franklin Pierce.....1853-1857
15. James Buchanan.....1857-1861
16. ‡Abraham Lincoln.....1861-1865
17. Andrew Johnson.....1865-1869
18. Ulysses S. Grant.....1869-1877
19. Rutherford B. Hayes.....1877-1881
20. §James A. Garfield.....1881-1881
21. Chester A. Arthur.....1881-1885
22. Grover Cleveland.....1885-1889
23. Benjamin Harrison.....1889-1893
24. Grover Cleveland.....1893-1897
25. || William McKinley.....1897-1901
26. Theodore Roosevelt.....1901-1909
27. William H. Taft.....1909-1913
28. Woodrow Wilson1913-

* Died in office, Apr. 4, 1841.

† Died in office, July 9, 1850.

‡ Died in office, Apr. 15, 1865.

§ Died in office, Sept. 19, 1881.

|| Died in office, Sept. 14, 1901.

STATES OF THE UNITED STATES

EASTERN STATES

Maine New Hampshire
Vermont Massachusetts
Rhode Island Connecticut
New York Pennsylvania
New Jersey Delaware
Maryland West Virginia

SOUTHERN STATES

Virginia North Carolina
South Carolina Georgia
Florida Tennessee
Alabama Mississippi
Arkansas Louisiana Texas

CENTRAL STATES

Ohio Kentucky
Indiana Illinois
Michigan Wisconsin
Minnesota Iowa
Missouri North Dakota
South Dakota Nebraska
Kansas Oklahoma

ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATES

Montana Wyoming
Colorado New Mexico
Idaho Utah Arizona

PACIFIC STATES

Washington Oregon
California Nevada

TERRITORIES

Alaska Hawaii

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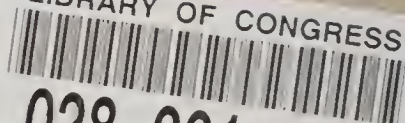
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